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CAPACITY-BUILDING

Submissions from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention

Note by the secretariat

1. At its fifth session, the Conference of the Parties, by its decision 10/CP.5, invited Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention to elaborate their specific needs and priorities for capacity-building, by 1 March 2000 (FCCC/CP/1999/6/Add.1).

2. The secretariat has received five such submissions,[1] which are reproduced as received, in the attached annex.

[1] In order to make these submissions available on electronic systems, including the World Wide Web, these contributions have been reformatted. The secretariat has made every effort to ensure the correct reproduction of the texts as submitted.

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PAPER NO. 1: BOLIVIA

PROPUESTA DEL GOBIERNO DE BOLIVIA CON RELACION A LA FORMACIÓN DE CAPACIDADES NACIONALES DE LOS PAISES NO - ANEXO I (Decisión 10/CP.5)

Al igual que la mayoría de los países en vías de desarrollo, Bolivia se ve limitada de poder cumplir con los compromisos dimanantes de la Convención Marco de las Naciones Unidas sobre el Cambio Climático y de aquellos que puedan surgir del Protocolo de Kioto, especialmente en cuanto a las reglas que se instauren para la puesta en marcha de los diferentes mecanismos del Protocolo.

La COP5 ha sido muy clara al establecer las diferencias tecnológicas, científicas y de recursos humanos y financieros, entre el norte y el sur. Muy difícilmente los países en vías de desarrollo pueden acceder a información científica de base por la falta de infraestructura, lo que impide en la mayoría de los casos desarrollar Comunicaciones Nacionales completas y altamente fiables, más allá de las incertidumbres que se plantean en las metodologías recomendadas.

Es importante que los países No - Anexo I reciban el apoyo necesario para potenciar sus capacidades nacionales institucionales, de infraestructura científica y de recursos humanos. La mayoría de los estudios sobre evaluaciones de escenarios climáticos se basan en modelos globales que en algunos casos no reflejan el verdadero impacto regional o local que podría significar el cambio climático en los países en vías desarrollo, ni que decir del grado de vulnerabilidad al que están sometidos cuando la inexistencia de recursos para opciones de adaptación es cada vez más evidente.

Bolivia, en ese contexto, es un país altamente vulnerable. Siete de los nueve efectos de vulnerabilidad descritos en el párrafo 8 del Artículo 4 de la Convención afectan a Bolivia, por lo que merece una atención importante en materia de formación de capacidades.

En materia de Capacidades Nacionales Institucionales es de vital importancia implementar y mejorar los sistemas de observación sistemática, Bolivia carece de sistemas remotos que le permitan evaluar en tiempo real los efectos de la deforestación, la quema de bosques, incendios forestales y análisis de previsiones de clima de última generación.

También requiere contar con recursos para garantizar un equipo de trabajo de alto nivel que garantice la capacidad negociadora en los eventos internacionales como la Convención Marco de las Naciones Unidas sobre el Cambio Climático y el Protocolo de Kioto, fortalecer el proceso de consolidación de su Programa Nacional de Cambio Climático y del funcionamiento del Consejo Interinstitucional del Cambio Climático.

Más allá de proyectos de plazo determinado, como es el caso del positivo apoyo generado por el GEF en lo referente a las Actividades Habilitadoras en Cambio Climático, es necesario pensar en implementar y financiar procesos de largo plazo que permitan a los países hacer un seguimiento continuo a la Convención del Clima como al Protocolo de Kioto.

Es necesario también contar con el respaldo suficiente para desarrollar Planes Nacionales de Acción en los sectores que se ven influenciados por los impactos del Cambio Climático Global.

En el campo de la Investigación Científica, se requiere de apoyo decidido a las Universidades y Centros de Investigación que puedan disminuir las enormes brechas y debilidades existentes. Asimismo, se hace necesario un apoyo decidido por parte de las agencias multilaterales y bilaterales, para difundir a todo nivel, en la educación formal y no-formal, las causas y efectos del cambio climático.

Recursos y equipos nacionales conformados para la inventariación rutinaria de emisiones de gases de efecto invernadero de origen antropogénico, análisis de Vulnerabilidad y Adaptación al cambio climático y estudios de Opciones de Mitigación, se hacen sumamente necesarios, así como para la preparación anual de sus Comunicaciones Nacionales.

El reto de los Mecanismos del Protocolo de Kioto, implica que los países como Bolivia cuenten con estructuras organizadas, técnicas e institucionales que aborden estos temas y permitan un juego igualitario de oportunidades entre todas las Partes No - Anexo I de la Convención.

Los esfuerzos de Bolivia de haber ratificado la Convención, haber desarrollado estudios nacionales, Planes Nacionales de Acción en torno al Cambio Climático, tener en preparación su primera Comunicación Nacional, haber conformado un ente interinstitucional con participación de representantes de la Sociedad Civil y del sector privado, y haber Ratificado el Protocolo de Kioto, merece el apoyo en la consolidación de sus estructuras con relación al cambio climático y en la formación de sus capacidades nacionales humanas e institucionales.

PAPER NO. 2: BRAZIL

Brazilian Submission
In Response to Decision 10/CP.5

Capacity-building in developing countries

Decision 10/CP.5 invites Parties not included in Annex I to elaborate their specific needs and priorities for capacity-building. In order to respond to this request, the Government of Brazil expresses hereby its points of view regarding an initial list of activities. The list, if completely undertaken, will increase the awareness and knowledge of experts and institutions involved in climate change issues in the country, as well as the awareness and knowledge of global warming by the public in general.

The views are expressed in a way that the chapeau for each item establishes the current context in Brazil and a specific list of capacity-building needs is described in a broader perspective, so that it can be applied, as appropriate, to other developing countries.

LIST OF CAPACITY-BUILDING NEEDS OF BRAZIL

1. Institutional capacity-building

Brazil has specific needs related to its institutional structure to cope with climate change issues. As the national focal point of the Convention and the institution in charge of the political and legal aspects of the UNFCCC, the Ministry of Foreign Relations is responsible for coordinating the different sectors of the Federal Government and civil society in defining the Brazilian positions in the negotiations under the Convention. The Ministry of Science and Technology (MCT) has the responsibility of coordinating the implementation of the UNFCCC in the country, integrating the actions of several research institutions, state and private companies, industry associations, experts and consultants. The technical national focal point office in the MCT ensures and controls the quality of the work done and promotes exchange of views among the experts in co-related areas in order to evaluate and analyze it under different viewpoints.

With the objective of strengthening the national governmental bodies in charge of the Climate Change Convention in Brazil, it is recommended to:

Strengthen the institutional capacity of the national focal point to assess the political and legal aspects of the negotiations under the UNFCCC and to coordinate the participation of governmental agencies and the civil society in the meetings of the Convention;

Strengthen the institutional capacity of the technical national focal point to coordinate all actions for implementing the Climate Change Convention in the country and provide inputs to define the country's position at international fora;

Strengthen the capacity of the government to coordinate actions in the climate change area, which includes the participation of the governmental bodies responsible for the sectors of energy, transportation, industry, agriculture, forestry, waste treatment, environment, coastal zone management, water resources, health and education, promoting efforts aimed at enhancing and/or enabling proper analysis and exchange of views about sectoral policies, legal instruments and norms that contain relevant components for the mitigation of global climate change and adaptation of the country to its adverse impacts;

Strengthen the institutional capacity of the government to expand and consolidate climate change research and technology development, in order to foster the national scientific and technological basis relative to climate change;

Support the development and enhancement of scientific information and research on climate change issues relevant to the country and policy options as the basis for establishing a national policy for responding to climate change by means of strengthening the capacity of relevant and key national academic and research institutions and non-governmental organizations.

2. Capacity-building under the Clean Development Mechanism

With a view to fulfilling the objective of Article 12.1 of the Kyoto Protocol ("to assist Parties not included in Annex I in achieving sustainable development"), the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) is expected to provide technology transfer and financial resources for developing countries. Therefore, the operation of this mechanism must be carefully studied by the developing Parties. In order to fulfill this objective, it is necessary to:

Support the elaboration of studies about specific methodological and institutional aspects of the implementation of the CDM, including the kinds of admissible projects, the issue of project additionality, and establishment of project baselines; studies to evaluate national market opportunities for CDM projects, as well as regarding the definition of additional eligibility criteria, according to national strategies for sustainable development;

Promote the dissemination of the mechanism to the government and the various sectors of civil society;

Strengthen the capacity of the private sector to identify, formulate and design emission reduction projects, as well as monitor and certify emission reductions, in particular for those activities that can potentially contribute the most to achieving sustainable development. Such activities may include renewable energy supply, increased energy efficiency, and establishment of forests and reforestation in areas that have been degraded for many years;

Strengthen the capacity of the technical national focal point to analyze projects that result in emission reductions and that are considered eligible to the CDM and approve them, when appropriate.

3. Human resource development

Developing human resources is one of the major tasks involving climate change capacity-building, considering that climate change is a new area of study and there are few or none specialized courses in related fields in developing countries. In order to enhance human resource development, it is recommended to:Provide fellowships and scholarships for formal training at higher levels and specialized training in the country and abroad to build expertise on climate change;

Build capacity of government officials and business leaders in climate change issues in order to integrate climate change concerns into public and private strategic planning;

Promote national and international workshops and courses to exchange information on inventory preparation; on policy options for coping with climate change and on vulnerability assessment;

Promote academic and professional exchange on climate change issues among developed and developing countries and between developing countries, including training of experts;

Promote academic and professional exchange programmes oriented towards enhancing the understanding of the provisions of the Convention and the work of its Conference of the Parties and subsidiary bodies.

Support the enhancement of scientific, technological, technical and socioeconomic research regarding climate change and capacity building for systematic observation related to the climate system;

Facilitate the access to scientific and technical information about climate change and promote the exchange of information on successful international experiences in public policies and measures and technology, practices and processes development regarding emission reductions.

Promote workshops to increase the awareness of journalists on climate change issues and on the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol processes with the participation of national and international media experts involved in climate change issues.

4. Technology transfer

It is understood that the best way to contribute to the ultimate objective of the Convention is to foster the development and use of technologies that emit less greenhouse gases. In order to achieve this objective, developing countries must access and identify innovative, efficient and state-of-the-art technologies that fit best their necessities, but first some constrains should be overcome and some activities are recommended, such as to:

- Identify and assess information on the best technologies, practices and processes available regarding improving efficiency while taking climate change concerns into consideration;

- Encourage national studies on clean technologies, using renewable energy sources, that could be successfully developed in the country or adapted to particular national circumstances, focusing, especially, on the country's natural resources advantages;

- Provide training in environmentally sound technologies and develop technological support programs for the private sector, with a view to enhance productivity while taking environmental concerns into account;

- Promote cooperation between developed and developing countries in the efforts to assist the development of technologies that are relevant to developing countries taking into account the specific needs as well as the regional and cultural diversity of these countries.

- Strengthen and build upon the capacity that is available in existing key institutions that render services to the industry in general, as industry unions and associations, institutes aimed at providing technical training for industrial workers, so that they can provide information and disseminate technical knowledge on the climate change issue and

technologies to cope with it and to increase the participation of the private sector in scientific and technological research and development;

- Train high and medium-level industry managers to evaluate and identify opportunities for increasing energy efficiency and improving management strategies;

- Provide support for professionals from developing countries to visit industries in developed countries that have successfully implemented energy efficiency programs and can share successful management experiences;

- Promote international seminars and workshops to present/demonstrate successful energy efficiency and management experiences in developed and developing countries, in particular best practices and best technologies deployment.

5. National communications

The elaboration of the National Communication is a major task for all the Parties to the Convention and, in special, to developing countries because of their overriding priorities of social and economic development and poverty eradication. However, considering that necessarily limited financial resources are allocated to its preparation, many difficulties have to be overcome on account of its pioneer character and the lack of institutional and human capacities in developing countries to this endeavor and therefore some activities are needed, such as to:

- Support the development of local emission factors, by means of a specific research policy to improve greenhouse gas emission assessments and to better reflect national circumstances, particularly in the agriculture, land-use change and forestry, waste management and transportation sectors, as well as in inventorying methane fugitive emissions and emissions from aviation;

- Support the development of models and other tools to better estimate activity data and gathering information for relevant sectors where information is needed or the quality of available data is poor;

- Support the development of country-driven methodologies to estimate emissions for relevant sectors where methodologies have not been developed yet by IPCC and information is required;

- Support the development of studies on vulnerability assessment, such as the adverse effects of climate change on the energy sector, in particular the electricity sector and energy demand, given the predominance of hydroelectric power generation in Brazil, on coastal zones, on the effects of climate change on human health, especially with regard to the potential transmission of diseases such as malaria, dengue, and yellow fever, and agroindustry;

- Provide assistance and an information center/homepage to help developing countries in solving issues that arise from the use of the IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories methodology.

- Promote information exchange among related sectors of develop and developing countries, by means of workshops and seminars, to discuss the IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories methodology and compare them to national methodologies, with the main objective of improving and refining the methodologies for emissions estimation in each sector;

- Promote the exchange of information among developing countries with the same emission profiles and establish a forum for them to discuss their methodologies, building upon the experience of the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention established in accordance with Decision 8/CP5.

6. Adaptation

Adaptation options will follow development of better vulnerability assessment in developing countries that are still in a very incipient stage because of the lack of modeling capacity to better forecast climate change impacts at a regional and local level. Nevertheless some activities aiming at capacity building in specific areas can be recommended to:

- Support the development of studies on adaptation options to the impacts of climate change in order to mitigate the vulnerability of the population who live on arid and semi-arid lands in developing countries and to promote more efficient management and conservation of existing water supplies and infrastructure;

- Support the development of studies on extreme weather events in orde: to detect changes in the intensity and seasonal and geographical distribution of common weather hazards, such as floods and droughts, with a view to strengthening adaptive capa.ity.

- Support and assist the development of climate projection models to understand and study climate changes and prepare possible future scenarios with different concentrations of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, analyzing related impacts on the country and overall region. Such effort promotes capacity building of experts and key institutions and universities to work with general circulation models. It also contributes to establishing partnerships with international institutions so that data can be made available to the region and applied to existing regional climate models, and long-term analyses (100 years) can be made with the use of supercomputers.

7. Public awareness

In order to facilitate the integration of all the experts and institutions involved in the elaboration of the National Communication, a home page for climate change was created on the Internet on the site of the technical national focal point. It is intended as a forum for the integration of specialists from

different sectors who can follow and contribute to the work, as well as creating a space for the broader society in the discussion of an issue that is fundamentally connected to their own quality of life. Moreover, for raising awareness on climate change issues in the country, the text of the Climate Change Convention and of the Kyoto Protocol have been published in the country's national language - Portuguese. Relevant information material related to climate change, e.g. IPCC reports, are also being translated to the national language. In order to assist and enhance this initial effort it is recommended to:

- Maintain, expand, and update the climate change homepage with all the relevant information on the climate change issue, in particular on the Convention and IPCC processes as well as on all steps taken in the country to implement the Convention in order to stimulate debate and to allow transparency and broad participation in all decisions taken;

- Promote and cooperate in the development of a climate change data bank on the Internet, with information on emission inventories and the steps taken to implement the Convention in the country;

- Promote and cooperate in the development and exchange with other Parties of public awareness material translated into national language on climate change and its effects and publish in the country, in particular, relevant technical studies by IPCC and all relevant information on the Convention process;

- Strengthen relevant and key partnerships with NGOs, private and governmental education institutions to promote and cooperate in preparing and publishing public awareness materials, such as books, booklets, leaflets, CD-ROM, as well as cartoons, games, slides and supporting material for teaching activities, focusing, as appropriate, on specific target audiences: business leaders, government officials, and school teachers and students;

- Promote and cooperate in the development and production of educative videos on the climate change issue and how the country is responding to its threats;

- Publish press releases and promote electronically interviews on global warming issues with national experts and government officials in the country;

- Strengthen existing awareness programs that are already being successfully implemented in the country, such as programs for improving energy efficiency in the production and consumption of electricity and for the rational use of oil and natural gas derivatives;

- Promote an awareness raising campaign involving industry representative associations on the importance of mitigating climate change and disseminate the Convention and developing country's commitments under it;

- Disseminate scientific and technical studies carried out by national as well as international experts and institutions, in a way that can be easily understood by the general public.

8. Coordination and cooperation

As mentioned before, the country's structure to cope with climate change issues comprises many different sectors, research institutions, public and private companies, industry associations, experts and consultants, the works of which are coordinated by the technical national focal point. There are different needs of coordination and cooperation among these actors, not only for exchanging information directly or electronically, but also for promoting public debates in order to improve knowledge and exchange of views. Facing this, it is recommended to:

- Strengthen the networking capacity to establish new and improve existing partnerships with academic and research institutions and non-governmental organizations, public and private companies, and industry associations, experts and consultants, as well as the industry to enhance their capacity to respond to the demands of society in relation to climate change and sustainable development;

- Promote the necessary interaction among the strategic sectors, representative bodies of the civil society, governmental and private bodies so that climate change considerations can be taken into account in relevant social, economic and environmental policies and actions.

9. Improved decision-making

The Interministerial Commission on Global Climate Change, created in July 1999, is the designated national authority responsible for the necessary coordination and articulation to implement Brazil's commitments under the UNFCCC. In addition, it will provide subsidies for the government's position at international negotiations, define criteria for eligible CDM projects, among other tasks, and promote articulation with relevant civil society representatives. The technical national focal point works as the Commission's Executive Secretariat and so, the designated authority benefits from all the experience accumulated by the technical national focal point office. To improved decision-making, it is recommended to:

- Strengthen the capacity building of government officials and business leaders of relevant sectors by providing access to the latest technical information on climate change and ways to discuss such technical information and access to scientific researches and studies on policy options carried out in the country;

- Promote the participation of representatives of all relevant sectors, experts, and environmental NGOs in the meetings, workshops, and fora related to climate change;

- Strengthen the permanent linkage between policy makers and the technical information processed by the technical national focal point to allow the most rational decision framework related to climate change.

PAPER NO. 3: SAMOA
(ON BEHALF OF THE ALLIANCE OF SMALL ISLAND STATES)

Introduction

This submission is made by Samoa on behalf of members of the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS). It refers to the decision taken at the 5th Conference of the Parties on capacity building (10/CP.5).

The purpose of this submission is to assist the Secretariat in its efforts to prepare work on a capacity building work plan, and especially in accordance with paragraphs 1(d), 2 and 5 of that decision.

Background

The small island developing States that are members of AOSIS (which now comprises 43 countries) have struggled with the complex negotiations on climate change since the beginning of the negotiations. Against all odds, and faced with great capacity deficits, AOSIS had sought over the past several years:

- unified, principled and consistent positions expressed through written submissions and active participation in the negotiations;

- specific initiatives and proposals (including the draft AOSIS protocol) aimed at giving momentum and direction to the negotiations; and

- constructive participation and leadership through positions on the Convention Bureau, and in the chairing and co-ordination of various negotiating groups.

Through its active participation AOSIS had sought to make clear and effective contributions at key stages in the development of the Convention, the negotiation of the Protocol and, over the past two years, the elaboration of rules for the operation of the Protocol.

The next stage of negotiations, the completion of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action, will be the most technically detailed, politically important, and logistically compressed thus far. Over the next several months, detailed rules will have to be agreed on the most complex aspects of the Protocol, including:

- the design of the clean development mechanism, emissions trading, and joint implementation;

- the design of a compliance system;

- the accounting methodologies for land use and land use change and forestry activities; and

- the treatment of marine and aircraft bunker fuels.

AOSIS will continue to contribute actively and constructively especially, in context, with the support of the international community and donor countries and agencies. Assistance is required in a myriad of different areas, and capacity building is perhaps the most obvious starting point. The FCCC Secretariat is therefore requested to bear in mind the specific concerns of the AOSIS countries when its capacity building plans are further developed.

The need for capacity building for AOSIS delegations

AOSIS delegations are small, and the membership of these delegations often changes from UNFCCC meeting to meeting. The continuity and consistency of AOSIS positions has been facilitated through the office of its Chairman and the hard work of key, senior AOSIS officials who have managed to remain involved in the process. AOSIS leadership has worked with regional organisations (such as the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), and the University of West Indies), as well as non-governmental organisations (the Foundation for International Environmental Law and Development (FIELD)) to develop briefing materials, to co-ordinate group submissions and to hold occasional workshops for participants. These efforts have been essential in maintaining the consistency and continuity of the voice of small island States.

AOSIS's continuing and effective participation in the climate change process in general, and specifically between now and COP-6 is, however, under threat. This threat derives, in part from a chronic lack of resources that are needed to bring together AOSIS's wide flung membership, both inter-sessionally and to the official workshops and negotiating sessions. The threat also derives in part, from the very nature of AOSIS participation, which has involved senior AOSIS delegations in additional responsibilities in the Bureau, and in the chairing and co-ordination of negotiating groups. Other experienced AOSIS delegates have been recruited away from their Governments to serve in intergovernmental and regional organisations. While these delegates continue to serve the group in a variety of capacities, their voices from the negotiating floor have been effectively silenced.

There is an immediate need to fill these gaps and to build the capacity of a new generation of AOSIS representatives to participate fully and actively in negotiations.

The need for capacity building in AOSIS capitals

The situation in AOSIS capitals closely reflects the difficulties that AOSIS delegations experience at the international levels. Very often the staff at the relevant Ministries or agencies are over-burdened with other environmental or international responsibilities. In addition, a study undertaken by SPREP has shown that there has been tremendous pressure to downsize the domestic institutions responsible for environment issues. It has only been through external assistance that countries have been able to maintain and expand their environment units. For example, between 1990 and 1995, Kiribati went from a single person environment unit to a two-person unit, because of funds received through the GEF for biodiversity and climate change

work. Without that support the unit could possibly have become downsized and the original single person working may have been retired. Similar situations have been documented in other small island developing States (SIDS).

It is clear that the Governments of SIDS have a commitment to promoting sustainable development and in fulfilling their obligations under international conventions such as the FCCC. It is against this ideal that Governments have to match their existing budget capacities, and it is clear that international assistance can play a major role in facilitating the appropriate management structures in the environment units of the SIDS.

Initial national communications

Those SIDS that have already submitted their initial national communications have noted a number of areas in which capacity building is required. The Secretariat should be able to utilise some of that information in their coverage of the issue. However, as AOSIS was actively involved in the drafting of decision 10/CP.5 and especially its Annex, it is unlikely that there would be much to add to the list as a result of information found in these initial national communications.

The list of capacity building needs of developing countries that is contained in the Annex does indeed cover most of the concerns of the AOSIS membership. However, there may be certain nuances that make the concerns of the SIDS somewhat different. For example, under national communications, vulnerability assessment is mentioned. Many SIDS have completed this work in the preliminary phase required for the national communication. Thus the next step is to link those findings with the requirements for adaptation of that particular country. Hence there are some areas in the Annex that are closely inter-linked and require a step by step approach.

A similar link can be found between the sections on institutional capacity building and human resource development. While the domestic institutions clearly need strengthening in many cases, countries also need to build up a pool from which to recruit future experts. Moreover, there may be a need for temporary expertise while staff is away on training programs. For countries with very small administrations such considerations become very important when decisions are made on capacity building and training of personnel.

Existing capacity building initiatives

There have been a number of relevant capacity-building efforts in SIDS that are worth noting for the present discussion. The two major regional programs aimed at assisting the Caribbean (CPACC) and the Pacific (PICCAP) SIDS in developing their national communications are well known. These have both included major capacity-building components. The same can be said for the Mauritius climate change program as well as for the Maldives. In addition it is worth mentioning the assistance rendered to many SIDS in their preparations to the Rio and Barbados Conferences. Whether the SIDS were able to retain much of that capacity is not known and it may be a useful exercise to look into the lessons of those past efforts.

Planning ahead

The Chairman of AOSIS has approached the Small Island Developing States Branch of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs for assistance in securing a more programmatic approach to assistance to SIDS. As was highlighted by the 22nd Special Session of the UN General Assembly there is a need to improve co-ordination of efforts within the UN system and to build on assistance from donors. As climate change was placed as one of the priorities for the SIDS, it was decided to embark on a series of consultations within AOSIS on capacity building needs as well as possible future actions in areas such as adaptation.

With this perspective in mind, the SIDS Branch in co-operation with AOSIS is organising a roundtable meeting on capacity building for climate change (negotiations, management and strategy), to be held in Samoa in August 2000. The agenda will be closely based on the agenda of the UNFCCC Conference of the Parties at its upcoming 6th session. Priority will be given to six key areas as identified by the Chairman of AOSIS, in consultation with senior negotiators of AOSIS. These areas are:

1) adaptation to climate change;
2) the Kyoto Protocol mechanisms (in particular the clean development mechanism);
3) recent scientific findings (including on the issue of carbon sequestration and land-use change);
4) capacity-building and training, public education and awareness;
5) national communications and tasks for the country teams involved; and
6) compliance and related legal provisions (including their implications to domestic institutions).

In addition, for topics that are covered by both the SBSTA (scientific and technical) and by the SBI (implementation and political), there will be an opportunity to address the issues from both these angles.

These priority areas will be discussed from the perspective of the negotiations and how different Parties or groups are approaching the issue. There will also be a discussion on how aspects arising from the negotiations and from the Convention will require domestic management and administration structures. The output will therefore be of dual usage, both to assist with the UNFCCC negotiations, and also to assist with domestic environmental management structures. In addition it is expected that the participants themselves will benefit from the roundtable discussions.

The roundtable discussion in August will be preceded by further consultations on the agenda and on the output. It is possible that items will be added and that the desired output will be modified. It will most certainly be relevant to the UNFCCC Secretariat work on a capacity building plan under the Convention.

While AOSIS has not completed its internal discussion, an important suggestion for the process is that for the SIDS the approach often requires a regional perspective. Both CPACC and

PICCAP have exemplified this. However, there may be instances where experiences from these regions can be shared with other regions, therefore avoiding unnecessary duplication. AOSIS believes that there is an important role for the SIDS Branch to assist with co-ordination and advice on available services, and also counts on the support of the FCCC Secretariat in this regard.

AOSIS looks forward to further fruitful discussions with the UNFCCC Secretariat and urges the Secretariat to liase closely with the SIDS Branch on this issue. Furthermore, AOSIS would request that the UNFCCC Secretariat assist with the roundtable discussions referred to above.

In conclusion AOSIS would like to stress that capacity building for SIDS must be designed in close consultation with the SIDS themselves; it must respond to their particular needs; and it must be targeted at the appropriate levels and sizes of administrations. AOSIS appreciates the current efforts by various UN Agencies. However, it is of the view that many of these are being organised without proper consultations with SIDS. It should be noted in this connection that Agenda 21 and the UN Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of SIDS, are predicated on the basis of the special and unique circumstances of SIDS. Thus a program aimed at the aggregate of developing countries may not be entirely appropriate for SIDS.

PAPER NO. 4: SRI LANKA

SPECIFIC CAPACITY BUILDING NEEDS AND PRIORITIES IN SRI LANKA FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE UNFCCC

1.0 Introduction

As a country with a low GHG emission level, Sri Lanka's attention so far on climate change related activities has been minimal. This can be attributed mainly to lack of expertise in the field, and lack of sufficient technological know how and other priorities in the country, such as the war. Sri Lanka needs capacity building in the two major areas of capacity building discussed extensively during the COP 5, namely capacity building for the implementation of the flexibility mechanisms (i.e., Clean Development Mechanism, Joint Implementation and Emission Trading) and capacity building for the implementation of the Convention in general. In order to successfully contribute to the Kyoto mechanisms, Sri Lanka needs capacity building almost in every step towards the implementation of the UNFCCC.

2.0 Capacity building needs for the implementation of the flexibility mechanisms

Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) and Joint Implementation are the potential flexibility mechanisms Sri Lanka can adopt. So far there is only one AIJ project implemented in Sri Lanka (Sri Lanka Rural Electrification Project using Photovoltaic Systems implemented under the AIJ Pilot Phase). CDM projects can be considered for power sector, and Forestry Sector. Currently 70% of electricity generation is from hydropower and 30% is produced thermally; But in future most of the electricity (around 50%) has been planned to be generated from coal. A suitable percentage of the existing open land in the Forestry Sector can be considered for reforestation under CDM. Likewise, investigation and analysis of the Sri Lanka's potential for CDM projects, and the country's contribution to the implementation of such projects need expertise and adequate capacity building.

In relation to CDM, we do not have enough capacity to formulate and design potential projects. Only a handful of expertise is available in the climate change field. Even in adopting CDM and AIJ, as a country we have to think of any possible emission leakages and after effects of such projects; Project proposals should be written appropriately, considering all these together. Sufficient training is lacking to develop such potential project proposals. Therefore capacity building is necessary in identifying, formulating and designing potential project proposals/reports, etc. Sri Lanka needs sufficient training in analyzing the cost-benefit and sustainability of the projects prior to making a final decision about the implementation and negotiating with developed countries. We also need capacity building in relation to project monitoring activities. Potential participation from the private sector and NGOs in climate change related activities in the country, especially the contribution towards CDM projects/AIJ needs to be investigated; and capacity building in those sectors is required.

For any CDM project to be implemented within the country, institutional strengthening including networking facilities has to be established for direct and easy linkage between the donor

agency/country and the implementation agency in Sri Lanka. Sri Lanka needs adequate knowledge and capacity building in baseline determination, especially for the Forestry sector and Industrial sector. Sri Lanka lacks the capacity and technology to estimate accurate, dynamic baselines for each sector responsible for emitting carbon dioxide (CO_2) to the atmosphere. Carbon dioxide emissions from non point sources (such as households) have not been estimated and analyzed accurately.

Therefore, prior to introducing any CDM project in the country capacity building through adequate training programme/s in the above areas is essential; Training programme , workshops or seminars need to be conducted effectively by expertise in the Climate Change field (both local and foreign), with funding from potential donor agencies.

3.0 Capacity building needs for the implementation of the Convention in general

Sri Lanka has only a few experts in the field of Climate Change who can guide the enabling activities within the country for the implementation of the UNFCCC. Hence preparing the National Communication, National Action Plan and various required reports/submissions to the UNFCCC secretariat consumes more time and energy. More expertise has to be developed through specialized training by way of fellowships/scholarships, workshops, exchange programmes, etc.

3.1 Capacity building needs for the preparation of the National Communications

In preparing the National Communications, specially the National Green House Gas Inventory, data collection is not very accurate or sufficient due to low technological standard and the inadequacy of research work done in the field of Climate Change. In estimating GHG emissions Sri Lanka has followed the emission factors given with the guidelines by the IPCC, as we do not have sufficient facilities and capacity to estimate our own factors. Therefore proper training and capacity building are required in the important aspects of preparing the National Green House Gas Inventory.

When adaptation to climate change is concerned Sri Lanka lacks sufficient technical know-how in the vulnerability assessment, monitoring, and determining the most appropriate adaptation technologies, etc. Therefore capacity building in those areas are essential, for the better implementation of the UNFCCC.

3.2 Capacity building needs in research and adaptation technologies

Sri Lanka lacks sufficient facilities and researchers in the field of climate change. Support for conducting research and guide and train people in potential research areas is essential.

Capacity building is essential in studying the impacts of extreme weather events, and doing case studies. Capacity building in adopting Coastal Zone Management, establishing an Ocean Observation System and Forestry Monitoring System etc., is essential.

3.3 Capacity needs in Technology Transfer process

Sri Lanka has to identify the least costly energy saving technologies that can help fulfill the country's development needs. But prior to accept a new technology there should be adequate expertise/capacity within the country to analyze the pros and cons of adopting the new technology and wisely getting all relevant information to assure that the technology being transferred would help the country in reducing Green House Gases, as the same time achieving sustainable development. There should be capacity to identify the necessary equipment and other institutional strengthening, and analyzing any constraints for the new technology being transferred.

3.4 Other capacity building needs

In addition to the above, capacity building for strengthening the climate friendly policies/legislation is essential. Adequate capacity is necessary for integrating climate change policies into the national development plan.

Being a developing country, people in Sri Lanka have more priorities than the climate change issue; Most of them have no knowledge on the subject. Therefore people need be made more aware of the importance of the taking necessary adaptive measures towards climate change to safeguard the environment of the generations to come. Therefore financial support and capacity/expertise building is necessary to conduct awareness programmes/workshops for the general public.

4.0 Capacity building actions planned to be initiated by the Ministry of Forestry and Environment as the national focal point for the implementation of the UNFCCC

In order to meet the above mentioned capacity building requirements in the country, there is an urgent necessity for the establishment of a Climate Change Center (a Secretariat), that can coordinate the climate change related activities conducted in different major developmental sectors in the country. Sri Lanka has several major developmental sectors including the transport, power and industrial sectors in relation to GHG emissions. **We need to develop a National Climate Change Center with sectoral branches to coordinate the cross technical and informational capacity building essential for the National Secretariat and the branch centers.**

Therefore the Environmental Economics and Global Affairs Division of the Ministry of Forestry and Environment has already proposed (to the World Bank) to undertake a comprehensive capacity building programme for the implementation of the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol. Establishment of a Climate Change Secretariat within the Ministry with branch offices in different sectors will help achieving at least part of the above mentioned awareness and capacity building needs in the area of Climate Change. The Ministry wishes to seek financial assistance from the GEF or other donors. A comprehensive proposal will be developed for submission to the potential donors.

A consultant will be appointed to develop a project proposal for the establishment of the Climate Change Secretariat. The Terms of Reference (TOR) for the consultant has been prepared and the vacancy for the post has been advertised.

PAPER NO. 5: UZBEKISTAN

PROPOSALS TO PLAN FOR FACILITATING CAPACITY-BUILDING IN THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Facilitating capacity-building by developing countries, in our opinion, is the main moment in the process of further implementation of the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol. Capacity-building must turn into the complex system, that allow to assessment the current and perspective needs of developing countries, correct the work programs on this direction, as well as to create the conditions for the efficient participation of Parties in the process of the Convention and ensuring well-focus of provided help. The produced frameworks of activity for capacity-building already contain many necessary elements and can be to form a base of work programs in this field.

To number of current national priorities in capacity-building we can to add the following:

- Identification of technological and methodological needs in different sectors of economy;
- Assessment of efficiency of technological measures for mitigation climate change, identification of barrier and ways of their getting over;
- Capacity-building for the assessment of technological need on reduction of greenhouse emission, including the development of the information base for technological needs of sectors, development of methods for the economical assessment of reduction greenhouse emission measures, assessment renewable energy resources;
- Identification of technological needs and capacity-building in order of assimilation of technologies;
- Development of possibilities for the participation in global observation networks with provision of methodological needs, including the monitoring of climate system;
- Development of national programs, directed on problems of climate change, consolidation of special endogenous knowledge in order to identification of need of technologies for adaptation;
- Capacity-building and capacity-development on preparation of the national communication and monitoring of emissions (inventory of greenhouse gases, vulnerability and adaptation).

One of the purposes of process of capacity-building can be the facilitate to developing countries for identifications and development of policy and methodologies of efficient participation in emission at trading. Efficiency of practical operation of flexible mechanisms of the Kyoto Protocol will be depend, in the considerable extent, from the level of the awareness of the problems on the most high political level. Information about potential models of trade emission systems and operation of emission trading systems can be the element to economic motivations of political decisions of the developing countries. So it will be desirable to undertaking the special consultations on the ministerial level on this questions. Market nature and originality of the procedures of mechanisms of the Kyoto Protocol require more early connections national authorities to practical activity for prepare of the national experts and formation of corresponding national structures.

The programs of the prepare the national experts and determination of possible fields of their participation at technical activity for the production of terminology and development of methodological approaches will allow in timely adapt supposed guidelines to national conditions and hereunder assist the increase efficiency and effectiveness of the flexible mechanisms.

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CAPACITY-BUILDING

Submissions from Parties included in Annex I but not included in Annex II to the Convention

Note by the secretariat

1. At its fifth session, the Conference of the Parties, by its decision 11/CP.5, invited Parties included in Annex I but not included in Annex II to the Convention to submit information on their needs and priorities for capacity-building, by 1 March 2000 (FCCC/CP/1999/6/Add.1).

2. The secretariat has received eleven such submissions,[1] which are reproduced as received, in the attached annex.

[1] In order to make these submissions available on electronic systems, including the World Wide Web, these contributions have been reformatted. The secretariat has made every effort to ensure the correct reproduction of the texts submitted.

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PAPER NO. 1: BULGARIA

SUBMISSION OF VIEWS ON CAPACITY-BUILDING

The Republic of Bulgaria welcomes decision 11/CP.5 on the capacity building in countries with economies in transition.

Hereafter the major needs and priorities for capacity building in the country are enumerated:

Institutional capacity building needs

- Improved cooperation with statistical offices and need of legal decision on the issue of provision of activity data, especially in cases when the data refers to the activities of limited number of enterprises and confidential information.
- Need of institutional framework to determine the structure of cooperation among institutions for the preparation of annual inventories and national communications.
- Speeding up the cooperation among the institutions in activities such as timely annual inventory submissions, signing of letters of intent, decision-making, etc.
- Need of units to coordinate the climate change issues, such as JI, inventories, etc.
- Lack of capacity and interest in the ministries (lack of information).

Capacity-building with regard to Kyoto mechanisms:

- Need of coherent strategy for Joint Implementation within Bulgaria.
- Development of transparent criteria on the basis of which proposals can be assessed (i.e. complicated decision processes).
- Need of public awareness
- Need of training on the details of the JI procedures and on the process of their implementing
- Guidelines on baselines for JI.
- Need of capacity building for the assessment of the impact of JI in energy planning.
- Need of training and certification of independent companies to do validation and certification.

Human resource development

- On-work and hands on training; periodic repetition of training and training after each substantial change in the recommended guidelines (e.g. good practices in the inventory preparation practices)
- Participation in international workshop, development of local workshops and experience sharing meetings
- Development of country specific researches and studies in the field of climate change vulnerability, adaptation, inventories, projections, etc.
- Exchange programs.
- Broader integration of climate change in the educational curricula.
- Public awareness on the ways to reduce GHG emissions.
- Access to latest development, information about the state-of-the-art methods and software in the field.

Specific methodological problems

- Adjustments in terms of activity data nomenclature.
- Adjustment for continuous time series.
- Methods for activity data QA .
- Methods for evaluation of uncertainties in inventories and projections of GHG emissions.
- Methods to fill in missing activity data.
- How to treat confidentiality issue?
- Development of country specific emission factors for the inventories.
- Definition of the emission factors to be used in the projections and assessment of the measures.
- Methodological problems related to the application of JI (e.g. baselines, costs, etc.).
- Problems with the identification and development of scenarios in the GHG emission projections, energy demand models, transportation models, etc.
- Problems in quantification of the impacts of policies on GHG emission reduction.
- Future technical parameters of the technologies used in the projection section.

Technical problems

- Need of Internet access to all the institutions involved.
- Establishment of a good data management system and electronic links among institutions.
- Acquisition of relevant software/hardware.
- Development of web sites related to climate change issues for each country.
- Development of data-bases on JI projects, efficient technologies and other relevant issues.

PAPER NO. 2: CROATIA

SUBMISSION OF VIEWS ON CAPACITY-BUILDING

Carrying the heavy load of war consequences and the crisis in the region, along with the common problems inherent in the process of transition to a market economy, the available environmental resources in Croatia have for the past several years been very limited. The problems related to high external debts, insolvency, unemployment and the general economic decline, have forced the new Government (in office since January 2000) to reduce budgetary expenses and limit employment in governmental service. It is expected that this policy would persist until the recovery starts and safe signs of the positive trend appear. It should be noted that in the past years Croatia was politically rather isolated, with very limited possibilities of exploiting multilateral and bilateral support.

In the above conditions, it is understandable that certain difficulties have emerged in the efforts towards fulfillment of the basic commitments under the Convention, one of which was the preparation of the First National Communication. Owing to the UNDP/GEF donation, the First National Communication on Climate Change is underway, and its finalization is expected by the end of 2000.

Greenhouse gas emissions per capita in Croatia are the lowest among the Kyoto Protocol Annex B countries. This is due to relatively high share of renewable sources and nuclear energy in electricity production, low consumption of coal and relatively low energy standard. The fall of the ex-Yugoslavia has caused Croatia to loose 30 percent of its energy output capacity, located in other Yugoslav republics, and their emissions in the reference year equaled the total emissions of all power plants in the territory of Croatia.

The above shows that the planned development would be difficult to coordinate with the Kyoto Protocol commitments. Further, Croatia with its shoreline length almost three times longer than the continental border (5,790 km) is extremely vulnerable to climate change impacts, with possible major damage expected in agriculture and forestry.

Climate change therefore presents a grave problem for Croatia. In its clear political option for the involvement into European integration processes and international cooperation at regional and global levels, compliance with the commitments under international conventions is an absolute priority.

The ability of fulfilling commitments under the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol will largely depend on the level of support provided by developed countries to the national capacity-building for climate change.

A brief account of capacity-building needs in Croatia follows. Priorities among the following issues are the activities under 1, 2, 3 and 4.

1) Institutional Capacity-building

Establishment and strengthening of national UNFCCC focal points or national authorities designated to coordinate climate change activities, as well as strengthening of relevant and key research institutions and non-governmental organizations.

2) National Emission System Development - Article 4/a of the Convention and Article 5 of the Kyoto Protocol

The existing national emission monitoring system is designed for traditional and toxic harmful substances. Monitoring of GHG emissions in accordance with Article 5 of the Kyoto Protocol requires setting up of an entirely new system. Agricultural, industrial and waste management sectors require determination of national emission factors. Improvement of the national emissions inventory and set-up of the system would need staff training, transfer of experience in the establishment of organizational, institutional and legislative arrangements.

3) National Policy and Measures for Emission Mitigation and Removal by Sinks

Considerable experience in energy sector planning exists, but mitigation assessment analyses are not done routinely, which necessitates a great deal of effort in the development of national programmes. The lack of knowledge and data to carry out cost analyses and determine macroeconomic implications of mitigation measures implementation is an additional problem. To that effect, support will be needed for staff training, procurement of modeling tools, development of techno-economic databases.

4) Capacity-building under the Kyoto Mechanisms (JI and ET)

Establish institutional links and the legislative basis for implementation of the Kyoto Article 6 mechanisms. Building capacity for identification of projects, their formulation and designing. Issues of verification, certification and monitoring projects. Starting up demonstration projects to build capacity, including risk and cost assessments.

5) Impact, Vulnerability and Adaptation Analysis

Capacity for the assessment of socio-economic damage, especially coastal areas and agricultural land needs to be developed. Historical data analogy-based impact assessment will require processing of existing climatology data for the past century. Case studies of extreme weather events and inter sectoral analyses.

6) Integrated Sustainable Planning

Transfer of experience is needed in the integrated resource planning and sustainability principle management in the sectors liable to climate change, especially in agriculture, coastal areas, water resources and forestry.

7) Education, training and public awareness

One of the principal issues is the development of public awareness, which creates support for political decisions and a precondition of successful application of measures. The existing knowledge and information level is not in compliance with the gravity of the problem. In that regard, funding is needed for financing the publication of various materials, preparation of educational TV programmes, publishing studies, training NGOs, designing and implementing promotional programmes, inclusion of climate change issues into school curricula, education and media communication.

8) Global Observation System

Croatia plans to nominate to GOS one station representative of this part of the Mediterranean. Support is needed in defining programmes, and in the establishment and operation of this station.

PAPER NO. 3: CZECH REPUBLIC

SUBMISSION OF VIEWS ON CAPACITY-BUILDING

In identifying gaps and weaknesses in capacity-building activities in the climate change programmes during the preparatory stage of the third national communication, the following priorities can be underlined, which could help significantly.

1. To improve statistical data collection of activity data for preparation of our national GHG inventories, which is very important to increase their accuracy and reliability. We see national GHG inventories in EIT to be extremely important to describe real GHG time series from the base year through now.

2. To provide training, which addresses the human resource development, needs in our country. Such workshops, like UNITAR/UNFCCC workshop (held in December in Geneva), could facilitate the development of qualified inventory experts. Such training should additionally also include main outcomes from IPCC Good Practice Meetings after their approval by the XVI.IPCC Plenary.

3. We would welcome preparation of practical, schematic and transparent baselines guidelines (e.g. sector-by-sector, activity-by-activity), which can be used in AIJ/JI project preparation. Project-by-project guidelines are not necessary, as there is a lot of uncertainties related to specific projects. Such practical guidelines could help to all EIT's in dealings and discussions with representatives of "donor countries" and representatives of private sector during the preparatory stage of AIJ/JI project(s) and also avoid some misunderstands which could appear in the later stage of the specific project.

4. We would also welcome preparation of basic guidelines for evaluation of possible P&M effects using experience of Annex II countries. Such guidelines and unification of approaches could improve an evaluation of P&M effects and compare their effects in different countries. It seems to us that even in Annex II Parties such approaches are not consistent.

5. We see also preparation of methodological guidance on emission projections to be extremely helpful. Such methodological guidance could reduce the level of projection uncertainty, which is too high particularly in EIT's and also not favourable in Annex II Parties particularly for longer time horizon (see differences in 1st and 2nd national communications).

6. In general, policies and measures need to be part of a comprehensive and coherent national strategy aimed at achieving the emission target in a cost effective manner. At present they are mainly implemented at the national level, but the prospect of developing internationally coordinated policies and measures should be also supported. I accordance with special needs and circumstances of EIT's the closer cooperation among EIT's and Annex II countries on this issue will be appreciated.

7. In conjunction with the decision 5/CP.5 there is necessary to actively support cooperation of EIT's with the IPCC and the GCOS on capacity-building assistance related to participation in research and systematic observation on climate change issues mainly oriented on study of regional vulnerabilities, impacts and adaptations.

Last, but not least, all UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol activities are not only the problems of capacity-building. They are highly related to general national financial budgets in EIT's, which are, mostly, limited.

PAPER NO. 4: ESTONIA

CAPACITY-BUILDING FOR COUNTRIES WITH ECONOMIES IN TRANSITION

In accordance with Decision 11/CP.5 Estonia presents its views on capacity building needs and priorities in specific areas related to the implementation of commitments under the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol, especially its Articles 5, 6, 7 and 17. The main priorities and capacity building needs are as follows:

- further improvement of the quality of the greenhouse gases inventories, reporting on policies and measures as well as preparation of projections and estimations of the effects of policies and measures, including strengthening of the capacity of Estonian National Inventory Team by creating additional permanent workplaces in institutions responsible for annual GHG emissions reporting and compilation of National Communications, further training of experts involved concerning new methodologies and guidelines, as well as creation of national certification programmes;
- setting up of the system for Quality Control and Quality Assurance, involving experts from governmental and non-governmental sector;
- preparation of regional guidelines for good practices on GHG inventories and implementation of policies and measures, as well as promotion of regional co-operation by establishing national and regional centers for information exchange;
- improvement of calculations of oil shale emission factor and removals associated with land-use and forestry sectors, especially concerning abandoned lands, peat land rehabilitation and forest management.

In order to improve the ability to implement the requirements of the Kyoto protocol, especially its Articles 5, 6, 7 and 17, the following capacity building needs have been identified:

- improvement of co-ordination and participation of main stakeholders as well as financial and methodological support to designated institutions for setting the national system for the estimation of the GHG emissions and preparation of annual inventories of GHG emissions by providing the necessary supplementary information for the purposes of ensuring compliance with Article 3 of the Kyoto Protocol;
- training of experts and policy makers through workshops and information dissemination, supporting participation in the UNFCCC events and developing Local expertise in issues related to the implementation of the flexible mechanisms, especially Joint Implementation and Emission Trading.

PAPER NO. 5: HUNGARY

NEEDS AND PRIORITIES FOR CAPACITY BUILDING

Specific areas where appropriate expertise is lacking	Need for capacity building	Priority
1. Overall climate change policy and domestic policies and measures		
Private sector involvement	Institutional strengthening	Medium
Policies in the transport sector	Training	Medium
Research and development	Involvement in international research	Low
2. Greenhouse gas inventories		
Emissions from agriculture	Application of models and methods	High
Carbon dioxide removals	Application of models and methods	Medium
3. Projections of GHG emissions		
Models and methods for energy related emissions	Training and institution strengthening	High
Models and methods for energy related emissions	Training and institution strengthening	Low
4. Vulnerability assessment		
Agricultural production	Application of models and methods	Medium
Water resources	Application of models and methods	Medium
5. Flexible mechanisms under the Kyoto Protocol (joint implementation and emission trading)		
Monitoring and verification of emissions and national registry	Strengthening of institutions	High
Identification of base line emissions	Application of models and methods	Low

PAPER NO. 6: LATVIA

SUBMISSION OF VIEWS ON CAPACITY BUILDING

The main needs of Latvia connected with capacity building for participation in activities under Articles 5, 6, 7 and 17 of Kyoto Protocol are as follows:

1. Financial resources and hardware for permanent staff for preparation of national GHG emission inventories.

2. Financing and change of experience for collecting data for inventory of new gases included in Kyoto Protocol (hydrofluorocarbons, HFCs; perfluorocarbons, PFCs; sulphur hexafluoride, SF_6), support for elaboration of legislation, and enforcement of legislation.

3. Training of staff:
- training for experts from EIT countries in use of IPCC 1996 revised Guidelines and the Good Practice guidance;
- training for experts from EIT countries to calculate baselines for Joint Implementation projects.

4. Good Practice workshops for exchange of information regarding:
- baseline calculations, emission reduction calculations, data basis, reporting, studies, plans and strategy for Joint Implementation projects (JI);
- preparatory works for national emission trading, as well as for International Emission Trading.

5. Financing for studies on expected impacts of climate change and vulnerability assessment, adaptation measures and research.

PAPER NO. 7: POLAND

SUBMISSION OF VIEWS ON CAPACITY-BUILDING

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

According to decision 11/CP.5, countries that are undergoing the process of transition to a market economy, mentioned in Annex I to Convention on Climate Change, should describe their needs and priorities in the field capacity - building. According to this decision, Poland send proposal of the list of the needs and priorities in the field capacity-building.

Assistance in training in the fields:

- improvement of anthropogenic greenhouse gas emission and removals national system,
- improvement of greenhouse gas emissions and removals inventory,
- greenhouse gas emissions projections,
- elaboration of scenarios of greenhouse gas emissions and removals,
- elaboration of national emissions factors and estimation of precision greenhouse gas emissions inventory's results,
- establishment of monitoring system, verification and certification of emissions reduction levels,
- establishment of programs adaptation to climate change (coast protection, agriculture, water management, protection and recultuvation plans for floods areas),
- economical and law instruments of climate politics,
- economical and ecological effectiveness assessment instruments of activities in the field of adaptation strategies to climate change,
- assessment of climate impact on economy, human beings health, environment,
- risk assessment of unfavourable climate impact,
- establishment and performing of emission trading system,
- estimation of greenhouse gas emissions on the plant level,
- emissions reduction in joint implementation projects.

Assistance in institutional capacity development:

- technical and financial assistance in establishment of antropogenic greenhouse gas emission and removals national system,
- assistance in establishment and management of data base of national greenhouse gas emission system as well as of national data base emission factors,
- consultations in the field of establishment and performing of emission trading system,
- creating of internet webpage concerning national system of greenhouse gas emission and removals.

PAPER NO. 8: ROMANIA

SUBMISSION OF VIEWS ON CAPACITY-BUILDING NEEDS

MINISTRY OF WATERS, FORESTS AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

In the preparation for the Subsidiaries Bodies and for the 6-th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention on Climate Change

In the Economies in Transition it is a real need to combine effectiveness of policies and measures, including the promotion of energy efficiency, sustainable forest management, new and renewable forms of energy, phasing out of the market imperfections as well as measures in waste management. In present we are interested in determinate the emission reduction potential and abatement costs of individual measures based on the market penetration and time schedule assumptions, as well as the Greenhouse Gases offsets trading and possible trading mechanisms.

In this light there are necessary rules and procedures for compliance, prevent non-compliance and consequences of non-compliance. To be able to respond to all these necessities we have to design domestic strategies and institutions, considering the institutions in the Greenhouse Gases market. Even in the future it is not planned an increase in the institutional and administrative system to manage the environment, we are considering the following necessities to implement the provisions contained in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in the Kyoto Protocol:

1. ***Strengthening the Technical Secretariat of the National Commission on Climate Change*** (this Inter-ministerial Commission, chaired by the Minister of Environment was establish through a Governmental Decision and has to improve their work with respect to the decision making process. The Commission has to consider the reporting provisions under the Article 12 of the Convention, but as well the policy and measures under this Convention. It is a need for a consolidated Technical Secretariat, able to carried out an integrated activity in connection with other Technical Secretariat managing the implementation of other synergy Conventions such as: The Convention against Desertification, The Convention on Biological Diversity, The Convention on ozone Layer and The Convention on Wet Lands);
2. ***Establishment of a national entity to up date the emission inventories for Greenhouse Gases*** (it is necessary to have a technical entity to up date the emission inventories for Greenhouse Gases, to respond for the Uniform Reporting System under this Convention and to provide supplementary information on methods, emission factors and activities);
3. ***Establishment of a national compliance system*** (the compliance system at the national level has to be considered in accordance with the international system necessary to be set up, in Particular the mechanisms and methodological issues; the compliance system has to be comprehensive, coherent, transparent, efficient and effective).
4. ***Establishment of a National Register*** (a sound national registry can enable monitoring and tracking of trades and ensure the overall efficiency of the trading system, contributing to the implementation of the goal of the Kyoto Protocol. The main purpose of the registry will be to record and track the initially assigned amount of Parties, and any adjustments to it resulting from

transfers or acquisitions of Emission Reduction Units (ERUs) and parts of assigned amount, and to assist in determining compliance during the commitment period).

In the process to strength the institutional and administrative frame to implement the provisions under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change has to be consider the role of the Ministry of Waters, Forests and Environmental Protection as the focal point. This Ministry is managing the climate change policy and is in charge with the reporting on the implementation of the provisions under the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol.

PAPER NO. 9: RUSSIAN FEDERATION

SUBMISSION ON CAPACITY-BUILDING FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION COMMITMENTS UNDER THE UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE (UNFCCC) AND KYOTO PROTOCOL(KP) IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COP 5 DECISION 11/CP.5

The Fifth Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change has underlined importance of capacity building in countries with economy in transition to allow for their active participation in realization of the aims and tasks of the UNFCCC and its Kyoto Protocol (Decision 11/CP.5). This decision requested countries with economies in transition to submit their views and recommendations on approaches to capacity building.

Capacity building needed to implement provisions of the UNFCCC and KP is an important component of national and international efforts to mitigate anthropogenic GHG taking into account the requirements for sustainable economic development. Capacity building in Russia, as a country in process of transition to market economy, is an important condition defining the success and reliability of fulfilling its commitments under the UNFCCC and KP as well as programs of prevention and mitigation of the effects of global climate change and continuation of scientific research on the processes related to global warming.

For our country capacity building goes far beyond simple training and education. The following activities may be listed as priorities for capacity building in Russia:

1. Development of a research and observation system for climate processes in accordance with Decision 5/CP.5 supported by the World Meteorological Organization;

2. Creation of a system for monitoring, reporting, verification, registration and accounting for GHG emission reductions;

3. Facilitating the development of the necessary legislative basis;

4. Development of information base and training of personnel;

5. Creation and development of a national technological infrastructure ensuring systematic observations of climate processes, monitoring, system of the reporting, verification, registration and accounting of transfer of anthropogenic GHG emission reductions.

Development of a research and observation system for climate processes

The assistance and cooperation of all UNFCCC Parties for implementation of scientific and other research and systematic observations is one of the obligations stipulated by the Convention (Article 4.1g). UNFCCC Article 5 "Research and systematic observation" clarifies the content of these obligations relating to the support of the appropriate international and intergovernmental

programs, networks, efforts to strengthen systematic observation as well as national potential and possibilities in the field of research.

This approach is supported by the World Meteorological Organization, which is coordinating implementation of the Program on Global Climate Observing System. The Fifth Conference of the Parties has adopted special Decision 5/CP.5, in which the necessity of identification of priorities of needs on capacity building related systematic observations is recognized.

Thus there is a need to bear in mind that supporting of observation network on a modern technological level is an expensive task requiring substantial funds which are limited in countries with transitional economy.

Creation of a system for monitoring, reporting, verification, registration and accounting for GHG emission reductions

UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol contain commitments for States included in Annex B to the Protocol on establishing national monitoring systems, reporting and observing GHG from their sources. International Principles, Modalities, Rules and Guidelines for operation of national systems for the estimation of emissions and removals (Article 5 of the Kyoto Protocol), annual reporting (Article 7 of the Kyoto Protocol), review and technical assessment (Article 8 of Kyoto Protocol) are developing by the Subsidiary Bodies. The reporting within the framework of a system should conform to the requirements of a system, to be clear, effective, easy to check and incorporate into an international system of reporting. It can also have some specific elements characteristic of the circumstances of a specific country. Without establishing and reliable functioning of this national system Russia, as Annex B country, could not participate in any of the Kyoto mechanisms.

Facilitating the development of the necessary legislative basis

It will be necessary to evaluate the feasibility of bringing the existing Russian legislation in line with a system of national and international transfers of the reduced GHG emissions which is presently under development.

The creation of a potential for Russia's participation in the Kyoto mechanisms is related to the development of legislative basis, national system for transfer of the reduced GHG emissions, which should be integrated in an international system, including an early stage of its realization before the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol.

The elements of this legislative basis could incorporate:

- Definition of permitted levels of GHG emissions by sources, sectors of industry and regions on the territory of a state and if necessary their coordination with a national system of a normalization of the commitments as provided by KP;

- Establishing of the comprehensive monitoring system for transactions related to transfers of the reduced emissions and amounts of the reduced emissions, remaining emissions and establishing of the registration system for transactions;

- Development of a system which would ensue reliable implementation of commitments, defining of norms of the responsibility in cases of non-compliance;
- Definition of procedures for dispute settlement;

- Introduction of various economic tools, institutional measures stimulating a process of reducing energy intensity of the national economy and improving energy conservation, studying the effects of these measures on GHG emissions dynamics in Russia;
- Evaluation of the existing legislation with a to adapting it to the emerging international compliance procedures under the Kyoto Protocol.

Development of information basis and training of personnel

The process of preparation of national specialists capable of performing tasks in the context of sustainable development and climate change will require a realization of number of carefully developed target long-term programs on development of human resources at national and local levels. Thus long-term programs on perfecting skills in the field of monitoring of global environmental change, technical analysis, evaluation and management of risks, design financing, project evaluation and in the field of international political negotiating process are of utmost importance.

Development and strengthening of human resources includes realization of long-term measures on education, training, evaluation and informing of the population. The purpose of this activity is the increase of a level of public awareness, improvement of professional skills of experts, and also development of bodies of a local self management.

It is necessary to carry out measures on training of personnel in a more broad context at an initial stage. The realization of the program of public awareness on scale of a climatic problem, possible consequences of climate change and potential effects of new energy saving technologies is necessary.

The programs of strengthening of managing bodies are necessary for development of opportunities of the government officials accepting decision in the field of development and introduction in life of such directions of policy, which create favorable soil for development of cooperation under UNFCCC.

The programs of technical training are necessary for widening of base of the qualified experts on management of nature protection measures, engineers, financiers, lawyers, experts in design management, monitoring and check, brokers under the bargains etc., who are familiar with a problem of Climate Change and are capable to promote realization of the projects of GHG emissions reduction.

Creation and development of a national technological infrastructure ensuring systematic observations of climate processes, monitoring, system of the reporting, verification, registration and accounting for transfer of anthropogenic GHG emission reductions

Real opportunity for fulfilling the requirements for future national system of monitoring, accounting of emissions and transfers of reductions GHG amount according to the Articles 5,7 and 8 KP, for example such, as providing of access, validation at all levels and transparency in many respects will be defined by technological equipment of an infrastructure, which is necessary to be done for this purpose. The volumes of necessary financial means for the practical solution of such task will be in certain dependence on territorial scales of this or that state. In a concrete case of Russian Federation, incorporating 89 subjects, one should take into account not only financial, but also time constraints which can be significant.

PAPER NO. 10: SLOVENIA

CAPACITY-BUILDING NEEDS
MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND SPATIAL PLANNING

In the course of the preparation of the initial national communication to the UNFCCC, including the preparation of emission inventories, the following main capacity building needs have been identified in Slovenia.

- Capacity to help improve the quality of the GHG inventories, especially waste sector.
- Capacity to establish the system for data collecting, elaborating, archiving, reporting, and QA/QC.
- Capacity to establish the national system in accordance with Art. 5 of the Kyoto Protocol.
- Capacity to prepare in time annual inventories, together with the necessary supplementary information for the purposes of ensuring compliance with Art. 3 of the KP (Art. 7 of the KP).
- Financial (and methodological) support for strengthening existing team working on Climate Change issues, and improving co-ordination at the national, local, municipal and community level.
- Financial support for training national experts and policy makers, and for increasing awareness of experts and policy makers and general population.

PAPER NO. 11: UKRAINE

SUBMISSION TO THE UNFCCC SECRETARIAT ON CAPACITY-BUILDING ON CLIMATE CHANGE IN UKRAINE

Needs and Priorities for Capacity Building

1. Institutional climate change capacity
- Establishing tough administration infrastructure, particularly for national GHG inventory system and JI national program;
- Developing legal and enforcement mechanisms;
- Involving more officials to the negotiation process, and other international forums.

2. National system for the estimation of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all GHG not controlled by the Montreal Protocol (Art. 5 KP)
- Developing adequate and regular national GHG data collection;
- Developing a GHG emissions reporting system, using common reporting format;
- Developing national or regional emission factors, conducting special research in this area.

3. Capacity building for projects aimed at reducing anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all GHG in any sector of the economy (Art. 6 KP)
- Establishing a national JI program;
- Identifying and designing projects;
- Developing the criteria and procedures for project selection, evaluation and approval;
- Monitoring, verification, reporting, and certification of projects;
- Developing baseline.

4. Research and analysis
- Conducting research and analysis on technical issues of emission trading, cost assessment of GHG mitigation options, cost and benefits of Ukraine participation in the KP, adaptation strategy, etc.

5. Education, training and public awareness
- Increasing climate change awareness, including creation of an information center.